MARCH 24, 1768. THE NUMBER 879.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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LETTERS

From a FARMER in Pennſylvania *to the inhabitants of the* Britiſh *colonies.*

LETTER XI.

My dear Countrymen,

I HAVE ſeveral times, in the courſe of theſe letters, mentioned the late act of Parliament, as being the *foundation* of future meaſures injurious to theſe colonies; and the belief of this truth I wiſh to prevail, becauſe I think it neceſſary to our ſafety.

A *perpetual jealouſy*, reſpecting liberty, is abſolutely requiſite in all free ſtates. The very texture of their conſtitution, in *mixed* governments, demands it; for the *cautions* with which power is *diſtributed* among the ſeveral orders *imply* that *each* has that ſhare which is proper for the general welfare, and therefore that any further acquiſition muſt be pernicious. *Machiavel** employs a whole chapter in his diſcourſes to prove that a ſtate, to be long lived, muſt be frequently corrected, and reduced to its firſt principles. But of all ſtates that have exiſted there never was any in which this jealouſy could be more proper than in theſe colonies; for the government here is not only *mixed* but *dependent*, which circumſtance occaſions *a peculiarity in its form*, of a very delicate nature.

Two reaſons induce me to deſire that this ſpirit of apprehenſion may be always kept up among us, in its utmoſt vigilance. The firſt is this: That as the happineſs of theſe provinces indubitably conſiſts in their connexion with *Great Britain*, any ſeparation between them is leſs likely to be occaſioned by civil diſcords, if every diſguſting meaſure is oppoſed *ſingly*, and *while it is new*, for in this manner of proceeding every ſuch meaſure is moſt likely to be rectified. On the other hand, oppreſſions and diſſatisfactions being permitted to accumulate, *if ever* the governed throw off the load *they will do more*. A people does not reform with moderation. The rights of the ſubject therefore cannot be *too often* conſidered, explained, or aſſerted; and whoever attempts to do this ſhows himſelf, whatever may be the raſh and peeviſh reflections of pretended wiſdom, and pretended duty, a friend to *thoſe* who injudiciouſly exerciſe their power, as well as to *them* over whom it is ſo exerciſed.

Had all the points of prerogative claimed by *Charles* I. been ſeparately conteſted and ſettled in preceding reigns, his fate would in all probability have been very different, and the people would have been content with that liberty which is compatible with regal authority; but † he thought it would be as dangerous for him to give up the powers which at any time had been, by uſurpation, exerciſed by the Crown, as thoſe that were legally veſted in it. This produced an equal exceſs on the part of the people; for when their paſſions were excited by *multiplied* grievances, they thought it would be as dangerous for them to allow the powers that were legally veſted in the Crown as thoſe which at any time had been, by uſurpation, exerciſed by it. Acts that might *by themſelves* have been, upon many conſiderations, excuſed or extenuated, derived a contagious malignancy and odium from other acts, with which they were connected. They were not regarded according to the ſimple force of each, but as parts of a ſyſtem of oppreſſion. Every one therefore, however ſmall in itſelf, became alarming, as an additional evidence of tyrannical deſigns. It was in vain for prudent and moderate men to inſiſt that there was no neceſſity to aboliſh Royalty. Nothing leſs than the utter deſtruction of monarchy could ſatisfy thoſe who *had* ſuffered, and thought they had reaſon to believe they always *ſhould* ſuffer, under it.

The conſequences of theſe mutual diſtruſts are well known. But there is no other people mentioned in hiſtory, that I recollect, who have been ſo conſtantly watchful of their liberty, and ſo ſucceſsful in their ſtruggles for it, as the *Engliſh*. This conſideration leads me to the ſecond reaſon why I "deſire that the ſpirit of apprehenſion may be always kept up among us, in its utmoſt vigilance."

The firſt principles of government are to be looked for in human nature. Some of the beſt writers have aſſerted, and it ſeems with good reaſon, that "government is founded on *opinion* ‡."

CUSTOM undoubtedly has a mighty force in producing *opinion*, and reigns in nothing more arbitrarily than in publick affairs. It gradually reconciles us to objects even of dread and deteſtation, and I cannot but think theſe lines of Mr. *Pope* as applicable to vice in *politicks* as to vice in *ethicks*.

"Vice is a monſter of ſo horrid mien
"As to be hated needs but to be ſeen;
"Yet *ſeen too oft*, familiar with her face,
"We firſt *endure*, then *pity*, then *embrace*."

When an act injurious to freedom has been *once* done, and the people *bear* it, the *repetition* of it is moſt likely to meet with *ſubmiſſion*; for as the *miſchief* of the one was found to be tolerable they will hope that of the ſecond will prove ſo too, and they will not regard the *infamy* of the laſt becauſe they are ſtained with that of the firſt.

Indeed nations in general are not apt to *think* until they *feel*, and therefore nations in general have loſt their liberty; for as violations of the rights of the *governed* are commonly not only *ſpecious* *, but *ſmall*, at the beginning, they ſpread over the multitude in ſuch a manner as to touch individuals but ſlightly. Thus they are diſregarded †. The power or profit that ariſes from theſe violations *centering in few perſons*, is to them conſiderable. For this reaſon, the *Governours*, having in view their particular purpoſes, ſucceſſively preſerve an uniformity of conduct for attaining them. They regularly increaſe and multiply the firſt injuries, until at length the inattentive people are compelled to perceive the heavineſs of their burthens. They begin to complain and inquire, but too late. They find their oppreſſors ſo ſtrengthened by ſucceſs, and themſelves ſo entangled in examples of expreſs authority on the part of their rulers, and of tacit recognition on their own part, that they are quite confounded; for millions entertain no other idea of the *legality* of power than that it is founded on the *exerciſe* of power. They voluntarily faſten their chains, by adopting a puſillanimous *opinion*, "that there will be too much *danger* in attempting a remedy;" or another *opinion*, no leſs fatal, "that the government has a *right* to treat them as it does." They then ſeek a wretched relief for their minds by perſuading themſelves that to yield their *obedience* is to diſcharge their *duty*. The deplorable *poverty of ſpirit*, that proſtrates all the dignity beſtowed by Divine Providence on our nature, *of courſe ſucceeds*.

From theſe reflections, I conclude that every free ſtate ſhould inceſſantly watch, and inſtantly take alarm, on any addition being made to the power exerciſed over them. Innumerable inſtances might be produced to ſhow from what ſlight beginnings the moſt extenſive conſequences have flowed; but I ſhall ſelect two only from the hiſtory of *England*.

Henry VII. was the *firſt* monarch of that kingdom who eſtabliſhed a STANDING BODY OF ARMED MEN. This was a band of *fifty* archers, called Yeomen of the Guard; and this inſtitution, notwithſtanding the ſmallneſs of the number, was, to prevent diſcontent ‡, "diſguiſed under pretence of majeſty and grandeur." In 1684 the ſtanding forces were ſo much augmented that, *Rapin* ſays, "the King, in order to make his people *fully ſenſible of their new ſlavery*, affected to muſter his troops, which amounted to 4000 well armed and diſciplined men." I think our army, at this time, conſiſts of more than *ſeventy* regiments.

The method of taxing by EXCISE was firſt introduced amidſt the convulſions of the civil wars. Extreme neceſſity was pretended, and its ſhort continuance promiſed. After the Reſtoration, an exciſe upon *beer*, *ale*, and *other liquors*, was granted to the King §, one half in fee, the other for life, as an equivalent for the *Court of Wards*. Upon *James* II. acceſſion, the Parliament ‖ gave him the firſt *exciſe*, with an additional duty on *wine*, *tobacco*, and ſome *other* things. Since the Revolution it has been extended to ſalt, candles, leather, hides, hops, ſoap, paper, paſteboards, millboards, ſcaleboards, vellum, parchment, ſtarch, ſilks, calicoes, linens, ſtuffs, printed, ſtained, &c. wire, wrought plate, coffee, tea, chocolate, &c.

Thus a *ſtanding army* and *exciſe* have, from their firſt ſlender origins, though always *hated*, always *feared*, always *oppoſed*, at length ſwelled up to their vaſt preſent bulk.

Theſe facts are ſufficient to ſupport what I have ſaid. It is true that all the miſchiefs apprehended by our anceſtors from a *ſtanding army* and *exciſe* have not *yet happened*, but it does not follow from thence that they *will not happen*. The inſide of a houſe may catch fire, and the moſt valuable apartments be ruined, before the flames burſt out. The queſtion, in theſe caſes, is not what evil *has actually attended* particular meaſures; but what evil, in the nature of things, *is likely to attend* them. Certain circumſtances may for ſome time delay effects that *were reaſonably expected*, and that *muſt enſue*. There was a long period, after the *Romans* had prorogued his command to Q. *Publilius Philo* **, before *that example* deſtroyed their liberty. All our Kings, from the Revolution to the preſent reign, have been *foreigners*. Their *Miniſters* generally continued but a ſhort time in authority *, and they themſelves were *mild* and *virtuous* Princes.

A *bold ambitious* Prince, poſſeſſed of *great abilities*, firmly *fixed* in his throne *by deſcent*, ſerved by *Miniſters like himſelf*, and rendered either *venerable* or *terrible* by the *glory of his ſucceſſes*, may execute what his predeceſſors did not dare to attempt. *Henry* IV. tottered in his ſeat during his whole reign. *Henry* V. drew the ſtrength of the kingdom into *France*, to carry on his wars there, and left the *Commons* at home *proteſting* "that the people were not bound to ſerve out of the realm."

It is true that a ſtrong ſpirit of liberty ſubſiſts at preſent in *Great Britain*; but what reliance is to be placed in the *temper* of a people, when the Prince is poſſeſſed of an unconſtitutional power, our own hiſtory can ſufficiently inform us. When *Charles* II. had ſtrengthened himſelf by the return of the garriſon of *Tangier*, "*England* (ſays *Rapin*) ſaw on a ſudden an *amazing revolution*, ſaw herſelf *ſtripped of all her rights and privileges*, excepting ſuch as the King ſhould vouchſafe to grant her; and, what is *more aſtoniſhing*, the *Engliſh* themſelves *delivered up* theſe very rights and privileges to *Charles* II. which they had ſo *paſſionately*, and, if I may ſay it, *furiouſly* defended againſt the deſigns of *Charles* I." This happened only *thirty ſix* years after this laſt Prince had been beheaded.

Some perſons are of opinion that liberty is not violated but by ſuch *open* acts of force, but they ſeem to be greatly miſtaken. I could mention a period, within theſe forty years, when almoſt as great a change of diſpoſition was produced by the SECRET meaſures of a *long* Adminiſtration as by *Charles*'s violence. Liberty, perhaps, is never expoſed to ſo much danger as when the people believe there is the leaſt; for it may be ſubverted, and yet they not think ſo.

Publick diſguſting acts are ſeldom practiſed by the ambitious, at the beginning of their deſigns. Such conduct *ſilences* and *diſcourages* the weak and the wicked, who would otherwiſe have been their *advocates* or *accomplices*. It is of great conſequence to allow thoſe who, upon any account, are inclined to favour them, ſomething ſpecious to *ſay* in their defence. Their power may be fully eſtabliſhed, though it would not be ſafe for them to do *whatever they pleaſe*; for there are things which, at ſome times, even *ſlaves* will not bear. *Julius Cæſar*, and *Oliver Cromwell*, did not dare to aſſume the title of *King*. The *Grand Seignior* dares not lay a *new tax*. The King of *France* dares not be a *Proteſtant*. Certain popular points may be left untouched, and yet freedom be extinguiſhed. The commonalty of *Venice* imagine themſelves free, becauſe they are permitted to do what they ought not. But I quit a ſubject that would lead me too far from my purpoſe.

By the late act of Parliament taxes are to be levied upon us for "defraying the charge of the *adminiſtration of juſtice*, the ſupport of *civil government*, and the expenſes of *defending* his Majeſty's dominions in *America*."

If any man doubts what ought to be the conduct of theſe colonies on this occaſion, I would aſk him theſe queſtions:

Has not the Parliament *expreſſly* AVOWED their INTENTION of raiſing money from us FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES? Is not this ſcheme *popular* in *Great Britain*? Will the taxes, impoſed by the late act, *anſwer thoſe purpoſes*? If it will, muſt it not take an *immenſe ſum* from us? If it will not, *is it to be expected* that the Parliament will not *fully execute* their INTENTION when it is pleaſing at home, *and not oppoſed here*? Muſt not this be done by impoſing NEW *taxes*? Will not every addition thus made to our taxes be an addition to the power of the *Britiſh* Legiſlature, *by increaſing the number of officers* employed in the collection? Will not every additional tax therefore render it *more difficult* to abrogate any of them? When a branch of revenue is once eſtabliſhed, does it not appear to many people *invidious* and *undutiful* to attempt to aboliſh it? If taxes, ſufficient to *accompliſh the* INTENTION of the Parliament, are impoſed by the Parliament, *what taxes will remain* to be impoſed by our Aſſemblies? If *no material taxes remain* to be impoſed by them, what muſt become of *them* and the *people* they repreſent?

† "If any perſon conſiders theſe things, and yet thinks our liberties are in no danger, I wonder at that perſon's ſecurity."

One other argument is to be added, which, by itſelf, I hope will be ſufficient to convince the moſt incredulous man on this continent that the late act of Parliament is *only* deſigned to be a PRECEDENT, whereon the future vaſſalage of theſe colonies may be eſtabliſhed.

Every duty thereby laid on articles of *Britiſh* manufacture is laid on ſome commodity, upon the exportation of which from *Great Britain* a *drawback* is payable. Thoſe *drawbacks*, in moſt of the articles, are *exactly double* to the *duties* given by the late act. The Parliament therefore might, in *half a dozen lines*, have raiſed MUCH MORE MONEY, only by *ſtopping the drawbacks* in the hands of the officers at home, on exportation to theſe colonies, than by this ſolemn impoſition of taxes upon us, to be collected here. Probably the artful contrivers of this act formed it in this manner, in order to reſerve to themſelves, in caſe of any objections being made to it, this ſpecious pretence, "that the drawbacks are gifts to the colonies, and that the late act only leſſens thoſe gifts." But the truth is that the drawbacks are intended for the encouragement and promotion of *Britiſh* manufactures and commerce, and are allowed on exportation to *any foreign parts*, as well as on exportation to theſe provinces. Beſides, care has been taken to ſlide into the act ‡ ſome articles on which there are no drawbacks. However, the *whole duties*

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* *Machiavel*'s Diſcourſes, Book 3, Chap. 1.

† The author is ſenſible that this is putting the gentleſt conſtruction on *Charles*'s conduct, and that is one reaſon why he chooſes it. Allowances ought to be made for the errours of thoſe men who are acknowledged to have been poſſeſſed of many virtues. The education of this unhappy Prince, and his confidence in men not ſo good or wiſe as himſelf, had probably *filled* him with miſtaken notions of his own authority, and of the conſequences that would attend conceſſions of any kind to a people who were repreſented to him as aiming at too much power.

‡ "OPINION is of two kinds, *viz. Opinion* of INTEREST, and *opinion* of RIGHT. By *opinion* of *intereſt* I chiefly underſtand *the ſenſe of the publick advantage which is reaped from government*, together with the perſuaſion that the particular government which is eſtabliſhed is *equally advantageous* with any other *that could be eaſily ſettled*.

"*Right* is of two kinds, *right* to *power*, and *right* to *property*. What prevalence *opinion* of the firſt kind has over mankind may eaſily be underſtood by obſerving the attachment which all nations have to their ancient government, and even to thoſe names which have had the ſanction of antiquity. *Antiquity always begets the opinion of right*. It is ſufficiently underſtood that the *opinion* of *right* to *property* is of the greateſt moment in all matters of government." *Hume*'s Eſſays.

Omnia mala exempla ex bonis initiis orta ſunt.
SALUST, Bell. Cat. S. 50.

† "The *republick* is always *attacked* with greater vigour than it is *defended*; for the *audacious* and *profligate*, prompted by their natural enmity to it, are *eaſily impelled* to act by the *leaſt nod* of their *leaders*: Whereas the HONEST, I know not why, are generally *ſlow* and *unwilling* to ſtir; and *neglecting* always the *BEGINNINGS of things*, are *never rouſed* to exert themſelves but by the *laſt neceſſity*; ſo that through IRRESOLUTION and DELAY, when they would be glad to compound at laſt for their QUIET, at the expence even of their HONOUR, they *commonly loſe them* BOTH."
CICERO's *Oration for* SEXTIUS.

Such were the ſentiments of this great and excellent man, whoſe vaſt abilities, and the calamities of his country during his time, enabled him, by mournful experience, to form a juſt judgment on the conduct of the friends and enemies of liberty.

‡ *Rapin*'s hiſtory of *England*.

§ 12 *Car.* II. Chap. 23 and 24.

‖ 1 *James* II. Chap. 1 and 4.

* In the year of the city 428, "Duo ſingularia hæc ei viro primum contigere; prorogatio imperii non ante in ullo facta, et acto honore triumphus" *Liv. B.* 8. *Chap.* 23 26.

"Had the reſt of the *Roman* citizens imitated the example of *L. Quintius*, who refuſed to have his Conſulſhip continued to him, they had never admitted that cuſtom of proroguing Magiſtrates; and then the prolongation of their commands in the army had never been introduced, *which very thing was at length the ruin of that commonwealth*."
Machiavel's Diſcourſes, B. 3, Chap. 24.

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* I do not know but it may be ſaid, with a good deal of reaſon, that a quick rotation of Miniſters is very deſirable in *Great Britain*. A Miniſter there has a vaſt ſtore of materials to work with. *Long adminiſtrations* are rather favourable to the *reputation* of a people abroad than to their *liberty*.

† Demoſthenes's 2*d* Philippick.

‡ Though duties by the late act are laid on ſome articles on which no drawbacks are allowed, yet the duties impoſed by the act are ſo ſmall, in compariſon with the drawbacks that *are* allowed, that *all the duties together* will not amount to *ſo much* as the *drawbacks*.

laid by the late act on *all* the articles therein specified are *so small* that they will not amount to *as much* as the *drawbacks* which are allowed on *part* of them only. If therefore *the sum to be obtained by the late act* had been the *sole object* in forming it, there would not have been any occasion for "the COMMONS of *Great Britain* to GIVE and GRANT to his Majesty RATES and DUTIES, for *raising a revenue* IN *his Majesty's dominions in* America, for making a more certain and adequate provision for defraying the charges of the administration of justice, the support of civil government, and the expense of defending the said dominions;" nor would there have been any occasion for an * expensive Board of Commissioners, and all the other new charges to which we are made liable.

Upon the whole, for my part, I regard the late act as an *experiment made of our disposition*. It is a bird sent out over the waters to discover whether the waves, that lately agitated this part of the world with such violence, are yet *subsided*. If *this adventurer* gets footing here, we shall soon be convinced that it is not a *phenix*; for we shall quickly see it followed by *others of the same kind*. We shall find it rather to be of the † breed described by the poet:

"*Infelix vates.*"

A direful foreteller of future calamities.

A FARMER.

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* The expense of this Board, I am informed, is between four and five thousand pounds sterling a year. The establishment of officers, for collecting the revenue in *America*, amounted before to seven thousand six hundred pounds *per annum*; and yet, says the author of "The Regulation of the Colonies," "the whole remittance from *all* the taxes in the colonies, at an average of *thirty years*, has not amounted to one thousand nine hundred pounds a year, and in that sum seven or eight hundred pounds *per annum* only have been remitted from *North America*."

The smallness of the revenue arising from the duties in *America* demonstrates that they were intended only as REGULATIONS OF TRADE; and can any person be so blind to truth, so dull of apprehension in a matter of unspeakable importance to his country, as to imagine that the Board of Commissioners, lately established at such a charge, is instituted to assist in collecting one thousand nine hundred pounds a year, or the trifling duties imposed by the late act? Surely every man on this continent must perceive that they are established for the care of a NEW SYSTEM OF REVENUE, which is but now begun.

† "Dira cælæno," &c. *Virgil, Æneid* 3.

A WHIMSICAL WILL.

SINCE youth and age must quit the stage,
And, either soon or late,
By death be hurl'd out of the world,
So stern the will of fate:

I, in the prime of health and time,
Without regret divide,
And frankly share, what I must spare,
As reason deigns to guide.

Imprimis. To the wrangling crew
Of catchpoles and attornies
I leave my feet, light, quick, and fleet,
To speed them on their journies.

And, as I know their fund's so low,
I, to their other talents,
Add scruples three of honesty,
Their dark accounts to balance.

In this bequest, above the rest,
I had been more profuse,
But that 'tis plain one single grain
Is more than e'er they use.

To thirty sots I leave full pots
Of water, mix'd with gall;
And what's far worse, an empty purse,
And credit sunk withal.

To coquettes nice this sage advice
I leave to all their clan,
To lay aside their empty pride,
And marry—when they can.

To formal prudes, whom love excludes,
Despair and rotten teeth;
Wrinkles, gray hairs, and all the cares
Old maids are pester'd with.

The dastard's part shall be my heart,
My fortitude and spirit;
And such as fret, and oft take pet,
My patience shall inherit.

The beauteous fair my love shall share,
Who's virtuous, true, and loyal;
The rest I leave rakes to deceive,
And stand the old maid's trial.

Such tools of state whom publick hate
Has wrapp'd in dark disguise,
Who grasp at power, and wealth devour,
To justice I devise.

Each noisy scold, who, uncontroul'd,
By reason, can't be civil,
But din mankind, I leave confign'd
To Bedlam, or the D——l.

The WINTER'S WALK. *By* SAMUEL JOHNSON, L. L. D.

BEHOLD, my fair, where'er we rove,
What dreary prospects round us rise;
The naked hill, the leafless grove,
The hoary ground, the frowning skies!

Not only through the wasted plain,
Stern winter, is thy force confess'd;
Still wider spreads thy horrid reign,
I feel thy power usurp my breast.

Enlivening hope and fond desire,
Resign the heart to spleen and care,
Scarce frighted love maintains her fire,
And rapture saddens to despair.

In groundless hope and causeless fear,
Unhappy man! behold thy doom,
Still changing with the changeful year,
The slave of sunshine and of gloom.

Tir'd with vain joys, and false alarms,
With mental and corporeal strife,
Snatch me, my Stella, to thy arms,
And screen me from the ills of life.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 24.

Mess. PURDIE & DIXON,

THE description of Norfolk, extracted from the 2d canto of the Contest, was inserted in the Gazettes contrary to the author's desire; but since it has produced a piece of criticism, in Rind's paper of the 28th of last month, which no age hath as yet parallelled, the author is not displeased that it was made publick.

The critick says he *loves a clean stroke, though given by his adversary*. From hence the author of the Contest concludes the critick expects a particular reply from him. Some people, indeed, think this doubtful sentence is intended as a compliment from the critick to his own work, and contains a declaration that his *adversary* ought not *to grow superlative in resentment*, for the *clean stroke* given him in that inimitable performance; but the author of the Contest is of a different opinion, for this unanswerable reason, because, in the many excellent works with which the critick hath obliged the publick, not a single boast of that merit, nor a syllable of self applause, is to be found in them.

As every person, the least acquainted with Milton, Pope, and the best English poets, knows that the repetitions and metaphors which have fallen under the critick's correction are frequent in their works, the only answer the author of the Contest thinks necessary to give to the critick's remarks will be the transcript of a simile from an eminent poet, which contains a perfect description of the critick's judgment of poetick elegance, and is a proof of the propriety of his criticisms:

Thus on the concave of a sounding dome,
On *swelling* columns heav'd, the pride of art!
Wanders a critick fly; his feeble ray
Extends an inch around, yet, blindly bold,
He dares dislike the structure of the whole.

Or, if the critick is better pleased with a poet who writes in rhyme, he may take the following extract as an answer:

Marcus I know thee, what thou art, and who,
No mask so good but *Marcus* must shine through;
False names are vain, thy lines their author tell;
Thy best concealment had been writing well.
But thou a brave neglect of fame hast shown,
Of others fame, great genius! and thy own.
Write on unheeded, and this maxim know,
The man who pardons disappoints his foe.

Thus the author of the Contest takes his final leave of the critick; but as you seem to want materials for filling your paper, he hath enclosed you another extract from the Contest, which you may make publick if you think it will contribute to the amusement of your readers, when you have nothing of greater importance to communicate to them:

Far to the east, where lofty cliffs ascend,
From whence York's gentle tide, slow gliding on
An even course, in ample prospects lies,
An ancient town o'erspreads the sandy glebe.
The healthful site (for air serene renown'd)
No putrid damps, from oozy beach, invade;
A new Montpelier this, thrice happy town!
Happy for health, for commerce, and for love,
Fraternal love, on sacred friendship fix'd.
Here first in dignity, as first in wealth,
The elder N****n lives, respected name!
His country's glory, and her best support.
And now, O N****n, would the muse proclaim
Your private goodness and your publick worth,
"The patriot virtues that distend your thoughts,
"Spread on your front, and in your conduct glow;"
But your great mind even just applause disclaims,
And every noble act your duty calls.
Swift through this town the mighty chieftain pass'd,
And o'er its level fields the coursers bound;
Back River's tertile plains now rise to view,
And instant flying back are left behind.
Nor could fine rural scenes, variety
Of houses, groves, of corn and wheaten fields,
Of well rang'd files of trees with fruitage hung,
Of flocks, of herds, with healthful herbage flesh'd,
Detain the chieftain in his grand career.
Where once great *Kicquotan*, barbarick Prince,
Enthron'd in state, with savage grandeur rul'd,
When led by lust of gain from *Albion*'s coast,
Her sea bred sons the wide *Atlantick* brav'd,
And fix'd another gem in *Britain*'s Crown,
Southampton stands, for finest oysters fam'd,
Delicious food! which Kings might deign to eat,
Luxuriant here, dull *coblers* banquets grace.
At this low town the panting coursers stop,
And on its hollow strand their journey ends.
The mighty chieftain then a nimble bark,
With sails outspread, and numerous oars prepar'd,
In haste ascends. The freshn'ning breezes blow
Full from the north, and drive the swelling sails;
"To the strong stroke at once the towers bend,"
And through the foaming surge the pinnace flew.
"Now headlong to the west the sun was fled,"
And half in seas obscur'd his genial rays,
When at fam'd Norfolk's port the bark arriv'd.
Descending on the shore, the mighty chief,
With graceful bow the full *Exchange* salutes,
The full *Exchange* the friendly rite return'd
And high complacence breath'd through every look.

To Miss ——

I.

WHILE poets tune their monthly lays,
And snatch at thee instead of bays,
Stoop down to hear my strain;
My hobbling muse attempts thy praise,
'Twixt prose and verse she sings or says
O —— ease my pain.

II.

That vermil cheek, that ruby lip,
Those snowy pillows, even the tip
Of that soft ear, so charm me;
Not Venus, were her Goddesship
From Heaven to take another trip,
Could half so much alarm me.

III.

With all their elegance and ease,
Your sighing fellows ne'er can please;
Scorn the dull men of merit!
Their solemn courtships only teaze,
The golden NOW then —— seize,
And bless a lad of spirit.

IV.

I'll talk of operas and plays,
Of laces, fans, and negligées,
Of lapdogs and of Ladies;
At every ball we'll tread the maze,
And chequer life ten thousand ways,
Our days shall all be gay days.

V.

My fortune is not large, 'tis true,
But your's tack'd to't you know will do,
And sure we'll spend it freely;
On second thoughts, faith, thus to woo
May seem a little odd to you,
But hang the mouth that's mealy.

VI.

On musty Greek let Parsons pore,
Or thumb their Bibles o'er and o'er,
Can they be fram'd for loving?
Close fetter'd to their classick lore,
Ulysses like, they heed no more
The Syren voice tho' moving.

VII.

They all adown a river's side
"Where little fishes they do glide,"
May hymn their songs of Sion;
On couch of moss, with daisies pied,
Stretch'd out, all luxury deride,
Give ME a bed to lie on.

VIII.

'Mongst country girls and country swains,
Let puling lovers pipe their strains,
'Til Marion's breast high swells;
Such conquests are not worth the pains,
Nor such the *tour d'address* that gains,
The heart of loftier belles.

IX.

Full eight long stanzas having wrote
(A thousand such not worth a groat)
My Pegasus grows jaded;
Each cranny of my brain I've sought,
Nor find one lurking embryo thought
By Phœbus left unaided.

X.

Yet sure before your eyes I've set
That on Love's score you're in my debt,
Ah! can you longer doubt me?
Take then, O take, my lovely ——,
Thy best, thy second Colinet,
Or he must——live without thee.

COLINET.

The OWL *and the* SWALLOW. A FABLE.

Humbly inscribed to the writers who poorly subsist on scraps snatched from approved authors.

In the sciences, every one has so much as he really knows and comprehends: What he believes only, and takes upon trust, are but shreds; which, however well in the whole piece, make no considerable addition to his stock who gathers them. Such borrowed wealth, like fairy money, though it were gold in the hand from which he received it, will be but leaves and dust when it comes to use. LOCKE.

O PATCH-WORK scribblers, who to hammer
Quotations out consult your grammar,
In *Lilly*, and such friends as he,
In indexes, who slily see
Almost the whole that can be read
On every subject, every head,
My fable view; to you I send it,
To your attention recommend it,
That you who can so sagely do it
May tack a wholesome moral to it.
An Owl by whim, not nature, prest
To leave his dear paternal nest,
After the Swallows rowing, rov'd
To foreign lands, to be improv'd.
His fancy ran with rapture, less
On intellect than showy dress;
The finest feathers he can find
Moulted by birds of beauteous kind,
Or on the hill or on the plain,
In *France* he gathers and in *Spain*,
And some in *Greece*, and more at *Rome*,
And lugs the motley bundle home.
Now, publick honours to obtain,
He pranks his head, his wings, his train,
With plumes the best in his collection,
Cull'd out by elegant inspection;
And sallying forth a Swallow meets,
Whom thus with conscious pride he greets:
"I saw you sure in *France* last year,
"Then why in such a garb appear?
"Why idly change a sweet abode,
"To fetch no splendours from abroad?"
This friend th' indignant Swallow eyes,
And with a scornful smile replies:
"My easy tour has done me good,
"Who went for air, for health, for food;
"But travel pours on you a blaze
"Of mingled lustres, that amaze.
"Go then, your new importance prove
"Among yon tenants of the grove,
"From their society no more
"You will be driven, as heretofore.
"With what a bright exotick grace
"You'll shine among the winged race!
"Birds who such feathers ne'er have seen
"Will gape and wonder what they mean,
"But those who know them 'twill distaste
"To see such feathers so misplac'd;
"Which, round you stuck from tail to head,
"Are ill match'd diamonds set in lead:
"A far sought contrast, making known
"How mean is all that is your own.

LONDON, *December* 1.

THE Dutch are in the highest sprits on account of the marriage of the Stadtholder with a Princess of Prussia, and now laugh at our threatenings of confining their fisheries in proper bounds, and making this and that demand. They have now got a good barrier and friend in the King of Prussia, against England. And England is the object of jealousy, and secret resentment, of the Family Compact (the powers of France, Spain, and Austria) in consequence of our late successes in the east and west, which increase of wealth and power has also excited the jealousy of the Dutch. And the revenge of the King of Prussia is excited by our making peace without him and not answering his demand, and may induce him to join the Family Compact, on condition of having Silesia guarantied by them; which, when completed, he will have no power to obstruct his paying himself the demands he has upon England, by seizing Hanover, which will be a fine acquisition, and is to be guarantied also by the compact powers. Such are the conjectures of many of our most shrewd politicians.

We are told that a treaty is already on foot between Prussia and Holland, whereby Prussia is to guaranty the Dutch in their fisheries, against any power who shall oppose them.

At a church in North Wales the whole sum collected by a brief for a terrible fire amounted to *one farthing*, which was given by the Curate, who declared it was the most he could afford to give out of 10 l. per annum, considering he had a wife and six children.

A writer in one of the papers, on the critical situation of affairs, says: "There never was an era in the English history wherein so many ominous and ill boding appearances concurred as at present, and yet never were people more listless and more inattentive to them. An immense national debt, a decline of manufactures, taxations as numerous as burthensome, a fifth part of our subjects

denying our authority, a petty Prince insulting us, timidity in Government, a war perhaps not distant, with extreme venality, and many et ceteras, form a catalogue sufficient to alarm the secureſt. This is not the empty cant of political writers; the facts are incontestible, and as such long since recognized by the publick."

DUBLIN, *Dec.* 8. We hear that a bill hath passed the House of Commons to lay a tax of 4s. in the pound upon all pensions, places, and employments, civil and military, upon all people who do not reside in this kingdom.

BOSTON, *February* 15.

IT is said that the House of Representatives, now sitting in General Assembly, have preferred a humble, dutiful, and loyal petition to the King, imploring his Majesty's gracious protecton of their constitutional and charter rights, which are thought to be infringed by several acts imposing duties to be levied on their constituents, without their consent, in Parliament; and that they have forwarded letters to the Right Hon. the Lords Shelburne, Rockingham, Chatham, Camden, and to Mr. Secretary Conway, &c. representing the grievances, and earnestly intreating their aid and patronage. It is moreover added that their committee have reported a letter, which is accepted by the House, directed to the several Houses of Representatives and Burgesses on the continent; communicating, in decent terms, their sentiments and proceedings on this common concern. And to prevent the enemies of the colonies misrepresenting this measure, we are informed the House has ordered a copy of the last mentioned letter to be transmitted to Mr. De Berdt, to be by him produced as necessity may require. It is further said that, for the sake of cultivating, as far as lies in their power, a harmony in the General Assembly, a committee from the House waited on the Gover. nour of the province to acquaint him that the House was ready to lay before his Excellency their whole proceedings in this important affair, if he desired it; which committee was directed humbly to request his Excellency that he would be pleased to favour the House with a copy of a letter from Lord Shelburne, which had been read in the House by the Governour's order, and also copies of his own letters to which it referred. We are assured that while the House have been setting forth the unspeakable grievance of subjects being taxed unrepresented, the greatest care has been taken to show that an equal representation of this province in the British Parliament is utterly impossible.

PROVIDENCE, *Feb.* 20.

ON Friday the 11th instant died at Plainfield, in the 111th year of his age, Mr. Edward Evans, of that place, a person remarkable for his uncommon health and strength of body, which blessings he enjoyed, to a surprising degree, until within a few days of his death. He was a native of Ireland, and has left a widow; by whom, and a former wife, he has had twenty two children.

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 29.

WE hear from Morris county, in New Jersey, that about ten days ago one William Thorpe, of that county, having been assisting to bring some persons to justice, in a breach of the laws, they were so enraged at him that they threatened vengeance against him; of which the Justice getting intelligence, he sent his son to Thorpe to give him notice. While the young man was at Thorpe's house, the people came there to execute their purpose, whereupon Thorpe got up stairs in his chamber with his gun, and the others attempted to pursue him. He told them it would be at their peril to advance; but they disregarding that, pushed forward, whereupon he fired, and shot one dead upon the spot; and with his gun, and the assistance of the Justice's son, beat off the rest. Thorpe then went and surrendered himself up to justice. We have not learnt the name of the person killed.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Amboy *to his friend in* New York.

"I can with pleasure inform you that industry is so prevalent in this metropolis that within six months a Lady of distinction, though infirm, and of a very delicate constitution, has knit thirty six pair of stockings, besides having the care of a large family. Tea is much laid aside here, by the first families; and it is confidently asserted that another Lady, being pregnant, actually longed for Labradore tea."

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 25.

Extract of a letter from London, *December* 14, 1767.

"WE are all very quiet here at present. The Parliament are going on with the usual business, with very little interruption from the Opposition, which are by no means united. George Grenville having, on the first day of the session, and again a few days afterwards, ineffectually tried to inflame the House against North America, by offering to their perusal a paper in the Boston Gazette, which he said contained many treasonable expressions, and having likewise found that the Rockingham party never meant to join with him, but had been making a cat's paw of him all this while, intends, for the present, to lie by, and wait some future opportunity to embroil matters, until he himself gets into power again, the sole object, you know, of all opposers; and this, I have reason to believe, he will find a difficult matter, as he is really as unpopular here as he must be with you. In the mean time, however, a few changes in the present Ministry will certainly take place in a few days. Lord Gower comes in, in the room of Lord Shelburne; Mr. Rigby also, and some others of the Duke of Bedford's friends, are to be taken in, which will render the present set more strong and permanent, and enable them to go on with more courage.

"Wilkes has beeen once more endeavouring to establish himself here, and came over incog. some weeks ago, to see if he could procure a reverse of his outlawry, and even tried (mistaken folly!) to offer himself a candidate for the city of London, against the next General Election; but having soon discovered his mistake, and justly dreading his private creditors, he set out once more for France last Sunday morning.

"Some of the changes, I have heard just now, are to be as follows: Lord Sandwich, Secretary of State, in the room of Lord Shelburne; Lord Gower, Lord Chamberlain; and Mr. Rigby, Paymaster.

"The Parliament have again resumed the consideration of the affairs of the East India Company, which will terminate, it is very likely, in a restriction of their dividends to 10 per cent. for some time longer, until they have paid off great part of their debts, and made a suitable composition with the Government. Besides this nothing very material is likely to come before them this session, the scarcity and dearness of provisions only excepted. In this it is most difficult to do any thing to purpose. What the opening our ports for every sort of eatables, duty free, for a year certain, and from all quarters, will do, must soon be seen; for that will certainly take place. This may possibly be of use to our brethren in America, as I suppose they can spare us a good deal of corn, and will come seasonably enough, as a good medium for remittances; but whether it will have any great effect with us, to cure the evil complained of, I very much question.

P. S. *December* 19. "Nothing hath occurred, since writing the above, worth notice. The changes mentioned have not taken place, for what reason is not certainly known. Some say that Lord Chatham, who is either coming or come to town, objects to their turning out Lord Shelburne, and proposes, once more, to take upon him the guidance of the state."

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 10.

THE snow Rodney, Captain Purdie, bound for Patapsco, arrived here on Tuesday last from London, with upwards of 70 convicts, which place he left the 20th of September. When coming on this coast he met with very bad weather, and after a long time beating off the Capes, and his provisions being nearly expended, he was obliged to bear away for the West Indies, and arrived safe at Antigua, not having then a single ounce of provision left, although for a considerable time before he was allowanced to two ounces a man per day, and reduced to such distress that some of the people eat their shoes and leather breeches. It was happy for them that they had always plenty of water.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 24.

The Prince William, Capt. M'Cunn, from Glasgow, is arrived in York river.

Arrived at Glasgow the Peggy, Pollock, Katie, Clark, Homer, Hastie, and Bowman, Stevenson.

Entered in the upper district of James *river.*

March 18. Industry, William Copeland Latimer, from Barbados, with 5 hhds. of rum, and 6 barrels of limes.

23. Donald, David Andrew, from Greenock, with European goods.

Cleared.

March 21. Pleasants, Joel Sturdivant, for Madeira, with 1712 bushels of wheat, 2865 bushels of corn, 972 bushels of pease, 58 bushels of beans, 47 barrels of bread, 5 barrels of flower, 1880 pipe staves, and 2400 barrel staves.

21. Guildford, Stripling Crosby, for Barbados, with 2112 bushels of corn, 90 bushels of pease, 12,000 shingles, and some live stock.

Advertisements.

PETERSBURG, *March* 18, 1768.

THE subscriber, intending for *England* in *May* next, requests all persons indebted to *Rumbold*, *Walker*, and *Tabb*, to make payment at or before the ensuing *April* General Court. He hopes those it may concern will so far regard this notice as to prevent further trouble, which will much oblige 2‖ JOHN TABB.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 24, 1768.

AS I intend to leave the colony, for a few months, some time this summer, I think it necessary to acquaint the publick that my business of CHAIRMAKING, in all its branches, will be carried on at my shop as usual; where those Gentlemen who please to favour me with their custom may depend on having their work done on the most reasonable terms, expeditiously, and warranted to be good.——I request the favour of all persons indebted to me to pay off their accounts in *April* General Court, and those who have bespoke Riding Chairs of me to apply for them by that time.——I have for sale all sorts of materials for Chair and Harness making, for cash only.——I expect, in a short time, to be able to furnish Gentlemen with four-wheel carriages of my own make, of any sort, and hope to meet with encouragement.——I generally have Riding Chairs by me, which I will sell very cheap, for ready money, or bills of exchange. CHARLES TALIAFERRO.

WHEREAS the ship *Planter*, of *London*, *Wm. Robson* late commander, deceased, now under the command of *Michael Parsons*, which was put ashore upon *Willoughby's Point*, where the said ship and cargo sustained much damage (that of the ship, as by a return of the survey, three hundred and fifty pounds *Virginia* currency) any Gentleman who chooses to advance that sum for the use of said vessel, &c. on bottom security, for terms may apply to me on board, or to *Thomas Thompson* in my behalf. 4 MICHAEL PARSONS.

PARTNER

stands at my plantation in *Brunswick*, 2 miles from the court-house, and will cover mares at 20 s. the leap, 3 l. the season, or 5 l. to ensure a foal, the money to be paid when the mares are taken away; those who take single leaps pay at the stable door. Good pasturage for mares *gratis*, and I will take the best care possible of them, but will not be accountable for any that may get away.

ARMISTEAD LIGHTFOOT.

N. B. Those Gentlemen who did not settle for their mares last year are desired to account with my overseer, *Thomas Goldson*, who will give proper discharges for any money paid him.

The black HORSE

SAMPSON,

15 hands and a half high, 7 years old this spring, will cover mares this season at my plantation near *Cabin Point* at 12 s. 6 d. a leap, or 40 s. the season. Good pasturage for mares *gratis*.

SAMPSON was got by *Morton's* Old Traveller, out of a hunting mare imported by Col. *John Syme*.

‖ WILLIAM SHORT.

WALTER LENOX,

PERUKEMAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLICK in general, and his CUSTOMERS in particular, that he has moved to the house known by the name of the *Red Lion*, next door above Mr. *Rind's* Printing Office, where he carries on his business in all its branches, as usual; and as he has good accommodations for private lodgers, he will be much obliged to those Gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, and they may depend upon the best usage for themselves and horses. He likewise takes this opportunity to request those whose accounts have been long standing to discharge them the ensuing court, or they may depend upon being sued, as it is not in his power to give any longer indulgence.

FOUND *at* Rocky Ridge, *on* Friday *the* 1*st of* January *last*,

A gold sleeve button,

which the owner may have by applying to the subscriber at the said place, on proving his property, and paying the charge of this advertisement.

2‖ JOHN PULLER.

Anthony Geoghegan,

Barber and Perukemaker,

HEREBY informs the publick that he has taken a shop next door to Mrs. *Vobe's* tavern, where he intends to carry on his business in all its branches. Those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom may depend on good attendance, and have their wigs made in the newest fashion, and in such a manner as he hopes will merit their future favours.——WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 24, 1768.

To be SOLD *altogether or in lots, on the* 20*th of* May *next, at the lower quarter of the* Hunting Quarter *tract,*

FOURTEEN hundred acres of very good TOBACCO LAND, lying on *Nottoway* river, in *Sussex* county, with all convenient houses for cropping thereon. The above land is sold to discharge a debt due from my brother *Robert* to Col. *John Syme* of *Hanover*. Credit will be allowed for one third until the 20th of *April* 1769, for another third until the 20th of *April* 1770, and for the remainder until the 20th of *April* 1771. HENRY HARRISON.

N. B. Bonds on demand will be taken.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit, by virtue of a deed of trust made us by Mr.* Robert Hutchings, *in* Dinwiddie *county,*

Sundry tracts of land,

viz. 150 acres in *Mecklenburg* county, near *Royster's* ferry, on the south side of *Roanoke* river; also 400 acres contiguous, on *Tuesday* the 12th of *April* next. Four hundred acres on *Juniper* creek, in *Lunenburg* county, on *Friday the* 15th of *April* next. One hundred and fifty acres on *Cox's* road, about 20 miles from *Petersburg*, whereon Mr. *Hutchings* formerly lived; also 150 acres; likewise 100 acres on the same road, about a mile higher up, whereon the said Mr. *Hutchings* now lives, known by the name of *Wynne's* ordinary, on *Tuesday* the 19th of *April* next. Each tract of land to be sold on the premises, on the days of sale.

March 8, 1768. DUNCAN ROSE, JOHN JENNINGS, } Trustees.

RUN away from the subscriber in *Chesterfield*, near *Osborne's*, on the 1st of this instant (*March*) an indented servant woman named ANNE CARLILE, about 20 years of age, of a dark complexion, has a mark in the upper side of her mouth where she has lost a tooth, and a scar in her forehead; had on an *English* stuff gown with white silk spots in it, and a check apron. She is supposed to be gone down to *Norfolk* in a vessel; I therefore forewarn all persons from harbouring her, and all masters of vessels from carrying her out of the colony. She pretends to be a mantua-maker. Whoever contrives me word where she is, and I get her again, shall have 20s. reward.

‖ JOHN BRITTAN.

TAKEN up, in *Pittsylvania*, a gray horse, about 4 feet 3 inches high, about 8 or 9 years old, with a dent on his withers, branded on the near shoulder H, and on the near buttock WL; posted and appraised to 4 l.

‖ HUGH HENRY.

TAKEN up, in *Sussex*, two spayed sows and a breeding sow, marked with a crop and two slits in the right ear, and a swallow-fork and underkeel in the left; also a boar, marked with a crop and two slits in the right ear, and a hole and underkeel in the left. Posted, and appraised to 36 s.

THOMAS DUNN.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a gray mare, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 7 years old, with a hanging mane and bushy tail, her foretop cropt, paces naturally, had a small bell on marked DC, and branded on the near buttock TS; posted, and appraised to 7 l.

JOSEPH SALLE.

COLLEGE, *March* 12, 1768.

THE next meeting of the subscribers to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of Clergymen will be held at the College on the last day of *April*. The officers of this society for the present year are the Reverend Messr. *Joseph Tickell*, *William Peasely*, *Jonathan Boucher*, *Richard Hewitt*, *James Maury*, *Archibald M'Roberts*, Trustees; the Reverend *Henry Skyring*, Preacher; and *John Camm*, Treasurer.

FREDERICKSBURG, *March* 4, 1768.

ALL persons having had dealings with *Lenox*, *Scott*, and Co. at their store lately kept in the town of *Fredericksburg*, or elsewhere, are desired to take notice that Mr. *James Somervell*, of the said town, is duly authorized and empowered to settle all the said Company's accounts, and to receive all debts due to them.

JOHN MITCHELL.

ALL persons indebted to *Lenox*, *Scott*, and Co. are desired to take notice that every debtor who shall fail to come and settle their accounts before the first day of *June* next will be immediately dealt with according to law, without respect to any person or persons whatsoever.

JAMES SOMERVELL.

AS the badness of the weather prevented the sale of the Negroes advertised the 7th of this instant at the *Rocky Ridge*, this is to give notice that there will be 20 likely *Virginia* born SLAVES sold at the same place on *Tuesday* the 12th of *April* next (if fair, otherwise next fair day.) One half of the purchase money to be paid at the *Oyer* court in *June* next, and credit for the remainder until the first day of *May* 1769. Bonds with approved security will be required. 4

At the town of Falmouth, *on* Saturday *the* 9*th day of* April, *will be let to the highest bidder, for the term of ten years, commencing from the* 1*st day of* May *next,*

THE ferry from said town over *Rappahannock* river. There is an excellent new boat now belonging to the ferry; and a house nigh the landing for the ferrymen, consequently it would appear no stranger would be under any inconvenience in renting it. Bond and satisfactory security must be given, as well for the yearly payment of the rent as for the due keeping the ferry agreeable to law, to

The TRUSTEES.

To be SOLD, *on very reasonable terms, the following tracts of land, viz.*

TWO hundred and forty acres on the mouth of *Dan* river, in *Pittsylvania* county.

300 acres on *Pig* river, in do.

3620 acres on *Bye* creek, in *Halifax* county.

684 acres on *Miry* creek, in do.

850 acres on *Bradley*'s creek, in do.

For terms apply to the subscriber, in *Halifax* county.

WILLIAM M'DANIEL.

TAKEN up, in *Sussex*, a likely young bay horse, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a few white hairs in his forehead, has some saddle spots, seems naturally inclined to pace, and branded on the near buttock IF; posted, and appraised to 6l.

JOSEPH SMITH.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, a star in her forehead, has some saddle spots, and branded on the near buttock R; posted, and appraised to 10l.

WILLIAM JONES, sen.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *March* 5, 1768.

ON *Tuesday* night, the 1st of this instant, broke adrift from a schooner belonging to the subscriber, coming down the bay, a small BOAT, with mulberry timbers, about 15 feet keel and 5 feet broad, has three seats and stern sheets in her, with holes for a mast in the two fore seats, painted red in the inside and white on the out, except two hearts on her stern, which are red; she has a piece of a six inch hawser (which she broke) made fast to a ring bolt at her bow, and a ring bolt at her stern, with swifter fore and aft, by way of fenders; there were likewise in her two pigs of iron, and a pair of oars lashed to her athwart with a piece of two inch old rope. It is supposed she is gone ashore between *Smith's Point* and *Great Wicomico*, or some where thereabout, as the wind blew very hard that art. Whoever finds the said boat, and brings her to me at *Hobb's Hole*, shall have Forty Shillings reward.

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

To be SOLD *for ready cash, in consequence of a decree of* Gloucester *county court, on the* 1st Thursday *in the next month, at* Gloucester *court-house,*

ABOUT seven hundred acres of valuable LAND, which was the property of the late Dr. *John Symmer*, deceased, lying in *Kingston* parish, *Gloucester* county, near the head of *North* river, on which is a great deal of good timber, both oak and pine. The said land will be sold altogether or in parcels, as will best suit the purchasers. 4

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are desired to balance accounts, for no further indulgence will be given. My son *Richard Peete* will attend courts for that purpose in *March* next, and those who do not meet and discharge their accounts will be put into an attorney's hand.—The plantation where the subscriber lived is to be rented, leased, or sold, and a quantity of corn to be disposed of. It is a convenient situation for a Doctor of Physick, or a merchant. For terms inquire of Mr. *Benjamin Clements*, or the subscriber.

SAMUEL PEETE.

Just imported in the ship LORD CAMDEN, *from* LONDON,

A Parcel of SEEDS,

To be sold by William Wills, *chirurgeon in* Richmond *town, and* John Donlevy *in* Petersburg, *viz.*

PEASE.
EARLY golden hotspur.
Early charlton.
Omeret hotspur.
Large blue & white rounds.
Spanish marrotoes.
Large marrowfats.
Nonpareils.
Bunch.
Sugar blues.
Dutch admiral.
Sallatine.

BEANS.
EARLY massagon.
Early Lisbon.
Broad Windsor.
Sandwich.
Tokers.
Long Kids.
White blossoms.
Long podded.
Kidney beans of all colours.

CABBAGE.
SUGARLOAF.
Battersea.
Russia.
Savoy.
Early Dutch.
Early Yorkshire.
Red.
Winter.
Colliflower.
Broccoli.
Broccoli colliflower.
Green, white, & yellow broccoli.

SHORT orange carrot.
Long orange do.
All sorts of cucumbers.
Parsley.
Parsnep.
Red ring turnip.
Summer turnip.
White round turnip.
London leek.
Summer and winter spinage.
Corn salad.
Red and white beet.
Italian and English celery.
Green and white endive.
Garden and water cresses.
Silesia lettuce.
Cabbage do.
Brown Dutch do.
Capuchin do.
White cos do.
White and red onion.
Scarlet and salmon radish.
Nasturtium.

TAKEN up, in *Sussex*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 7 inches high, supposed to be branded on the near buttock 76, but so unintelligible that it is a doubt whether it is a brand or not; posted, and appraised to 6l.

NATHANIEL NEWSUM.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a black mare, about 4 feet 7 inches high, about 8 years old, with a hanging mane and switch tail, has some saddle spots, and branded on the near buttock IE; posted, and appraised to 5l. 10s.

MICHAEL WATSON.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a red cow, with a white face, had on a small bell, and marked with a crop, slit, and underkeel, in the right ear, and a smooth crop in the left. Also a red yearling, with a white face, unmarked. Posted, and appraised to 40s.

JOHN NASH.

To be SOLD, *at private sale,*

SIX thousand five hundred acres of Land, in *Charles City* county, pleasantly situated on *James* river; four acres of land, with a water grist mill, on *Moyser*'s creek, in the same county; and 2000 acres of land in *Halifax* county. They will be sold altogether or in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. These lands were the estate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his trustees) for the benefit of his creditors. As the sale of these lands has been before advertised, but not effected, it may not be improper to assure the publick that an absolute disposal of them is now intended, and that we shall at all times be ready to receive proposals for the whole or any part thereof. Mr. *John Christian*, who lives thereon, will show the lands in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH.
Tf JAMES BELSCHES.
JERMAN BAKER.

As the time limited for Mr. *Kennon*'s creditors to accede to the deed of trust made to us expires on the 13th of *March* next, it may not be amiss to desire their attention to that circumstance.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, before Mr.* Hay's *door, in* Williamsburg, *on* Monday *the 2d day of* May *next,*

THE VALUABLE PLANTATION at *Capahosick* ferry, *York* county, containing about thirteen hundred acres, so well known, and so particularly described for its many advantages in a former advertisement. The time of payment to be made agreeable to the Hon. *William Nelson*, Esq; who will make it easy to the purchaser.

10 FRANCIS WILLIS.

To be SOLD,

TWO LOTS of LAND in *Suffolk* town, situate on the main street, and joining the publick wharf; whereon are several large warehouses, a large dwelling-house, and other conveniences. For terms apply to

Tf LEMUEL RIDDICK.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR disposing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than 20l. which is far below what was given for several near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
Inspection at *Page*'s, five lots, at 12 years purchase,		L.840	L.76
Do. at *Crutchfield*'s, six lots, at do.		720	66
		L.1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20l.	135	2700	
		L.4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10l. each,		L.4000	

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY's, in *Williamsburg*, on the 4th *Thursday* in *April*, 1768

Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry interest from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson, and *Jerman Baker*, Esquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit,*

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND, in *Amherst* county, to which an indisputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may best suit the purchasers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Esq; deceased, and lives in *Amherst* county) or to

Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

A SCHEME,

For disposing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous situation of this estate is too well known to require a particular description, though it may be necessary to inform the publick that the obstructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will shortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the said towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both safe and easy for upwards of two hundred miles above the said Falls, and a communication opened to the western frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than sixty or seventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; so that the immense treasure of that valuable country must necessarily be brought to market to one or other of the aboveaid towns, which will occasionally raise the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

	Lots.	Value.	Rents.
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the use of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each side, and 2000 acres of back land, the furthest part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,		L.8000	
Inspection at *Rocky Ridge*, at 12 years purchase,		780	L.65
James Lyle, his tenement, at do.		540	45
Archibald Buchanan, at do.		540	45
Alexander Stewart, at do.		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd, at do.		480	40
Robert Gordon, at do.		90	7 10
Joseph Hopkins, at do.		60	5
John Shackelton, at do.		36	3
James Gunn, formerly rented to *Thomas Yuille*,		540	45
Ferry on the south side, at 20 years purchase, with half an acre of land on the bank,		2000	100
A fishery on the south side, at 20 years do.		600	30
Number of improved lots,	12	L.14,176	L.428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25l. each,	300	7500	
The amount of lots on the south side of *James* river, in *Chesterfield* county,	312	L.21,676	L.428
Shockoe inspection, at 12 years purchase,		L.780	L.65
Byrd's do. at do.		780	65
Watson's, at do.		720	60
James Buchanan, at do.		720	60
Patrick Coutts, at do.		420	35
George Ellis, at do.		120	10
James M'Dowell, at do.		480	40
David Ross, at do.		480	40
Thomas Youngbusband, at do.		540	45
James Roxer, at do.		60	5
James Howling, at do.		60	5
John M'Keind, at do.		144	12
M'Pherson & Menzies, at do.		420	35
James Daley, at do.		36	3
Lewis Warwick, at do.		60	5
Ferry, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Fishery, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Number of improved lots,	17	L.9820	L.685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30s. per acre,	100	15,000	
10 islands, on some of which are very valuable fisheries,	10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25l. each,	400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north side of *James* river,	527	L.35,120	L.685
The amount of lots on the south side of do. as above,	312	21,676	428
839 Prizes.	839	L.56,796	L.1113
9161 Blanks.			
10,000 Tickets, at 5l. each,			L.50,000

The said lottery will be drawn at SHOCKOE's in *June* 1768, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLEY THORNTON, Esq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Esquires, trustees for the same, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the trustees, also of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the subscriber.

W. BYRD.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.